

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.
WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS
Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.
August 6, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDON, 1 vol. Price 5 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 5 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXERCUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if deferred to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS.
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHOENIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets.)
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.
The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.
Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistants, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.
Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.
Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—wktwlm.
Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. Campbell, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.
J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGGART,
April 13—wktwlm. Exrs of T. D. Campbell.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [deed] GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL. F. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.
H. A. HARPER secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.
N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.
January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRETT.
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. A. HARPER associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62—ly]

For Sale.
A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.
I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.
Good bargains will be given.
nov30 wktwtf. L. W. MACEY.

TAXPAYERS
WILL please take notice that their taxes must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given. You will please be ready whenever called upon by
R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county;
H. B. Insull, on the north side of the county;
J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort;
And I will always be found at my office to receive from whomsoever may call.
H. I. TODD, S. F. C.
December 25, 1861—tf.

Notice to Trespassers.
WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.
Joseph Terry, S. B. Scofield,
Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parrent,
Jephtha D. Parrent, Wm. T. Reading,
Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. E. Read,
Hugh Allen, Talbott Collins.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. ly

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859—tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. [Foot. 28, 1855.]

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860—wktwtf.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRIFFIN),
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
H. A. HARPER constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
[July 13, 1860—by.]

COVE MILL FOR SALE.
SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owen turnpike road. For particulars apply to
R. C. STEELE,
August 2—ly. Frankfort Ky.

LOOK AT THIS!
M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$35; Hemmer \$5 extra.
ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.
March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
S. BLACK.

Telegraph Office Removed.
THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.
T. C. KYRE, Agent.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS used by any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS
THE undersigned having been greatly annoyed by trespassers roving over our farms hunting, cutting timber, pulling down fences, &c., we hereby warn all persons from hunting in future upon our respective lands, unless special permission be given.
John W. Russell, J. G. Yates,
A. C. Keenon, F. M. Taylor,
P. Swigert, A. C. Taylor,
Alex. Julian, William Armstrong,
U. V. Williams, William Hodges,
S. O. Crockett, Thompson M. Taylor,
William Taylor, [March 31, 1862—2m.]

Franklin County, Set.
TAKEN up as a stray, by John Henderson, a BAY HORSE, with black mane and tail; about fifteen hands high; eight years old this Spring; star in the forehead; a collar mark on the weather; severely marked with gear; has a shoe off the left hind foot, and has the appearance of having been very roughly used. Appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, at twenty-five dollars, this 15th day of March, 1862.
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.
March 21, 1862—1m.

To the Artists of Kentucky.
PROPOSITIONS will be received for painting a full length likeness of HENRY CLAY and GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, to be hung up in the Capitol at Frankfort. Terms and cost for painting must be stated. Address
V. B. YOUNG, Frankfort, Ky.
Feb. 22, 1862—dtf.

STANLEY & WEITZELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
March 13, 1862—3w. [Yeoman copy.]

POLK & BUCKLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.
M. POLK and R. H. BUCKLEY having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.
Jan. 1862.

DRY GOODS.
WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of STAPLE DRY GOODS, purchased before the advance, which we are prepared to sell at very low prices to CASH dealers.
We invite the attention of such to our stock.
JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210, West Side, Sixth Street,
Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862—d&w2m.

Samuel's New Establishment.
HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER and HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.
March 12, 1855—by.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.
Artesian Well Water.
A SUPPLY always on hand at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
April, 1860

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
Its effects commence by depuration from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, the numbers perishing by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.
One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,
the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, BOILS, OF RHYSPIDIAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BRONCHITIS, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, HEMORRHOIDS, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPENSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chills, Tremors, Tetters, Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in malarial contamination, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.
We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these malarial disorders prevail. This "Ague Cure" is the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar things it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great majority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. These cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Pains in the Limbs, Catarrh of the Bladder, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Depravation of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodic. This "Ague Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, it will be exempted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,
April 23, 1861—ly. General Agents.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN Newspaper Advertising House.
MATHER & ABBOTT, PROPRIETORS.
335 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 16, 1861. [w&twly.]

FOR SALE!
HAVING made arrangements to remove to another city, I propose to sell all of my STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, and my entire business in this city. I will also sell
MY RESIDENCE
All those indebted to me are requested to call and settle up, as I am compelled to close up business here.
Jan. 1, 1862—tf. A. O. CAMMACK.

HOT AND COLD BATHS
TO be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860

NOTICE.
ALL those who have accounts with the KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY must come forward and close up, or their accounts will be put out for collection.
J. W. SOUTH,
April 10—w&twlm. By D. M. ROWEN.

POWDER.
75 KEYS POWDER for sale by
GWIN & OWEN.
July 22, 1861.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records.
Copying, for Letter Press,
Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)
4th. Economy.
(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)
The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by
J. J. BUTLER, Agent,
No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.
KEENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.
April 10, 1861—by.

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS
THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.
The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.
Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind. Flatulency, loss of appetite, Heart-Burn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
Constipation, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.
Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.
The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have even been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.
Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.
Scoury Ulcers, and Incontinent Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.
Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, scallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.
Piles.—The original proprietor of these Life Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.
Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicines have been used with most beneficial results in cases of this description.
King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, and the morbid state of the system, the Life Medicines, Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.
Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitution have become impaired by the injudicious use of mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate the poison from the system, and the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.
Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.
For sale by all Druggists. oct15/60-wly

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, }
Morris Franklin, of said city, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, and Pliny Freeman, of Ravenswood, Long Island, same State, Attorney of the said Company, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say, and each for himself says, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the annexed statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Million One Hundred and Forty-three Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Three Cents, and were invested as therein stated and set forth.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Attorney.

Affirmed and sworn this 19th day of February, 1862, before me.
F. C. BOWMAN, Notary Public
City and County of N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.
Frankfort, July 2, 1862.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by
H. WINGATE, Agent.
July 14—w&twlm. FRANKFORT, KY.

Valuable Property for Sale!

I WISH to sell my undivided ONE-FOURTH PART OF PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE AND LAND, and also a small ONE-FOURTH PART OF THE ARGYLE MILLS, and improvements belonging to the same.
Pennsylvania Furnace is situated in Greenup county, Ky., nine miles from the Ohio river, at Greensburg—the tract contains about 13,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is well timbered, and abounds with valuable quantities of iron ore, limestone, bituminous stone coal and canal coal, all of the best quality. The Furnace is built near the centre of the tract, and is therefore convenient to every part of the land, both as regards charcoal and the mineral.
This Furnace is now in operation, and preparations are being made for an extensive blast season. Pig iron can be manufactured at Pennsylvania as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any furnace in north-eastern Kentucky. About one-half of the above tract is good tillable land, and 1,000 acres are now in cultivation, 200 acres of which are sown in wheat. A greater part of this 1,000 acres is little Sandy river bottom, and produces equal to any land in this part of the State.
The Argyle Mills are situated on the Little Sandy River, six miles from Greensburg, and in a fine wheat growing country. These mills are run by water power, which is the best of the kind on the Sandy river—there being sufficient water to run the mills at all seasons of the year. There are at present a Saw and Grist Mill in operation at this place, and a large and commodious Merchant FLOURING MILL in course of construction, and nearly completed. These mills are equidistant from four Furnaces, thus presenting a market for all the flour and corn meal that can be manufactured, and all the lumber that can be sawed immediately at the mills, without any transportation whatever. There is connected with the mills two good two-story frame dwelling houses, together with all necessary out buildings, stables, cribs, &c., with a well of excellent water in the yard, and a good Y-shaped Orchard of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, and Damsons—all choice varieties of fruit; also, tenant houses for all the hands necessary for running and conducting the mills.
This property presents the very best opportunity for a good business man to make money, and nothing would induce me to sell my age and failing health, which renders me unable to attend to the business.
Title is good, and the property unincumbered.
I also wish to sell my undivided one-fourth part of all the PERSONAL PROPERTY and stock on hand belonging to the furnace and mills.
I will sell the above property on easy terms, and take in part payment a small, well improved farm, in a pleasant neighborhood, or a good house and lot in a thriving town "under the stars and stripes."
My partners, in this property, are Col. L. D. Ross, of Greensburg, Ky. (who is financial agent,) and Wm. H. Lampton, who is manager at the Furnace. I am manager of the Argyle mills and farm connected with the same.
Any person desirous of purchasing my interest in the above property, will call on me at "Argyle," and I will take pleasure in showing the lands and improvements, or address me by letter at Greensburg, Greenup county, Ky.
Possession given to suit purchaser.
JAMES LAMPTON.
January 1st, 1862—w&twlm.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.
CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.
And with the 7:35 P. M. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.
But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night.
Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:50 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.
TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:00 A. M. and 12:40 P. M.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:45 A. M. and 6:44 P. M.
Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.
Jan. 1862. G. W. FULTON, Sup't.

January 1st, 1862—w&twlm.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

[Correspondence of Frankfort Commonwealth.]

New Regiment.

We have been informed that Dr. J. Taylor Bradford, of Augusta, Ky., brigade surgeon in the division commanded by Maj. Gen. Nelson, has accepted the appointment of Colonel in the Kentucky volunteers; and is now engaged in recruiting his regiment. Dr. Bradford is a surgeon of rare and distinguished merit; and although by the rules of war surgeons are regarded as non-combatants, yet on the bloody field of Shiloh he actively participated in the fight, and distinguished himself by leading a fragment of a regiment, deserted by its officers, in a gallant and successful charge upon the enemy. He was with Nelson at Ivy Mountain, the first battle in which either of them were engaged. A regiment with such a leader will make for itself a name to be remembered and honored in the service.

Major J. E. Harris, of Mason county, late of Col. Craddock's 16th Ky. Reg't. we understand, is to be Lieut.-Col. of the regiment. He has been in active service and greatly distinguished himself as a brave, active, and capable officer. Our young men who wish to win honor for themselves, and glory and renown for the sacred cause of the country, should at once enroll themselves under the flag of this regiment.

UNION.

MOST LIBERAL OFFER.—The proprietor of the Burnet House, at Cincinnati, Thos. P. Saunders, Esq., on Friday morning assembled the employees of his house in his office, and, after addressing them most patriotically for a few minutes, proposed to them that he would support the wives and families of all who would enroll themselves in Col. O. Dowd's regiment of volunteers, and give half pay to them while absent in defense of their country.

The President has appointed R. M. Blatchford, of New York, to be Minister Resident of the United States at Rome, vice Alexander W. Randall, late Governor of Wisconsin, who has been recalled at his own request with a view to his entering the military service of the United States.

Head-Quarters Kentucky Volunteers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1862.

The plan of organization for new Cavalry Regiments now being recruited is fixed in the subjoined section of the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862. Special attention is called to the provisions of this act.

By order, JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant General, Ky. Vol's.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the cavalry force in the service of the United States shall be organized as follows: Each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital steward, one hospital steward, one saddler sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of twelve companies of troops, and each company of troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one supernumerary second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates; the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters, and regimental commissaries to be taken from their respective regiments. *Provided*, That recruits raised by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

Head-Quarters Kentucky Volunteers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 21.

All persons recruiting for 11th Ky. Cavalry will depart with their recruits on the 23rd inst., or as early thereafter as possible—not being later than 1st September at camp near Frankfort.

By order of the Governor, JNO. W. FINNELL, Adj't. Gen. Ky. Vol's.

AFFAIRS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

—Last Saturday night one week ago a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 300 to 500, attacked the town of Pikeville, in Pike county. They came upon the place suddenly, but were met by the Home Guards, about sixty in number, who fought them for two days before they got possession of the town. At the end of the second day the Home Guards were so nearly exhausted that they could offer no further resistance. The rebels lost eight or ten killed, and one prisoner. The prisoner is a captain in the rebel army, and is now in Louisville. The Home Guards lost one man, but it is not known whether he was killed or taken prisoner. His name is Alexander Smiley. The last seen of him he was passing through a field of corn, in company with another man, when they were fired on by the rebels. The other man got through safely, but Smiley has not been seen or heard from since. At the time the rebel captain was taken prisoner, a lieutenant was with him. The Home Guards challenged them to stop. The captain obeyed, but the lieutenant ran, but was soon brought down by the guns of the Home Guards.

Later information says the rebels have come down as far as Prestonburg, and many believe it is their intention to visit every point on Sandy river, as far down as the Ohio. If such is their intention, their force must greatly exceed 800, for Col. Cranor's force at Louisville would be sufficient to prevent their advance down Sandy, but their force did not exceed that number. But we have heard that John S. Williams is also coming down the Valley with a force of 1,100 men, and some reports say more than that number. A rebel force was reported this side of the mountains, and making its way towards the Ohio river. There are so many conflicting rumors that it is impossible to give any definite information with regard to the movements or the numbers of the enemy. On Sunday last, Madam Rumor had swelled the force of the rebels to 40,000. It is known, however, that there is a body of rebel troops in the Sandy Valley, but the number and their intentions are only conjecture.—Sandy Valley Advocate, 14th.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress

[PUBLIC—No. 126.]

AN ACT for the relief of pre-emptors on the home reservation of the Winnebagoes, in the Blue-earth region, in the State of Minnesota.

Whereas certain individuals have memorialized Congress, setting forth that they were bona fide actual settlers, under the pre-emption laws of the United States, in the tract of country known as the Eighteen-mile-square home reservation of the Winnebagoes, in the Blue-earth region, Minnesota, at a period of time when the Indian title had been extinguished, and prior to the setting apart by legal divisions of the said Indian home reservation, under the second article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and that by reason of the setting apart of said home reservation they were forced from their settlements and subjected to loss and damage by the destruction of their improvements, therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for each of such settlers, within three months from and after the passage of this act, to file his declaratory statement with the proper register and receiver, descriptive of the tract so settled upon and improved; and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, said settler shall be permitted to establish his claim by the production of testimony showing compliance with all the requirements of the pre-emption law up to the period when said settler was ousted by reason of the premises falling within the aforesaid Indian home reservation; that the testimony required under this act shall be the affidavit of the claimant himself, taken before the register and receiver, and shall show the date of the commencement and the period of continuance of his improvements, the extent of the same, size of his habitation, the time and labor required in its construction, extent of other improvements, and the cost to him and value of the same, and value of crop derived from the same; the affidavit to be corroborated by disinterested testimony.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the return of such testimony to the Department, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior finally to adjudge the validity or invalidity of each claim; and in regard to those shown to be bona fide under the pre-emption law, to report a list of the same, with all the testimony, to Congress, stipulating such award as should be paid as damages growing out of the loss and destruction of such improvements by reason of the appropriation of such settlements to the Indian reservation, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land officers of the local land office herein mentioned shall not receive any additional pay or fees for the services hereby required of them.

[Approved, July 14, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 137.]

AN ACT to grant pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer, warrant, petty officer, musician, seaman, or ordinary seaman, boatman, marine, clerk, landsman, pilot, or other person in the navy or marine corps, has been, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter be, disabled by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensions of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for the highest rate of disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability an amount proportionate to the highest disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of such disability. The pension for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates employed in the military service of the United States, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, shall be as follows, viz: Lieutenant-colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five dollars per month; captain, twenty dollars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; second lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant, or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz: Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dollars per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain, twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captains, and paymasters' clerk, second and third assistant engineers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month; and all commissioned officers, of either service, shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commissions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, his widow, or, if there be no widow, his child or children under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, and to continue to the widow during her widowhood, or to the child or children until they severally attain to the age of sixteen years, and no longer.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That where any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, and has not left or shall not leave a

widow nor legitimate child, but has left or shall leave a mother who was dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, the mother shall be entitled to receive the same pension as such officer or other person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled; which pension shall commence from the death of the officer or other person dying as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That if such mother shall herself be in receipt of a pension as a widow, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of this act, in that case no pension or allowance shall be granted to her on account of her son, unless she gives up the other pension or allowance: *And provided, further*, That the pension given to a mother on account of her son shall terminate on her re-marriage: *And provided, further*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to entitle the mother of an officer or other person named in the first section of this act to a pension at the same time under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That where any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, and has not left or shall not leave a widow, nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left or may leave an orphan sister or sisters, under sixteen years of age, who were dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, such sister or sisters shall be entitled to receive the same pension as such officer or other person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled; which pension to said orphan shall commence from the death of the officer or other person dying as aforesaid, and shall continue to the said orphans until they severally arrive at the age of sixteen years, and no longer: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to entitle said orphans to more than one pension at the same time, under the provisions of this act: *And provided, further*, That no money shall be paid to the widow, or children, or any heirs of any deceased soldier on account of bounty, back pay, or pension, who have in any way been engaged in or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disloyal widow or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That pensions which may be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to persons who may have been, or shall be, employed in the military or naval service of the United States, shall commence on the day of the discharge of such persons in all cases which the application for such provisions is filed within one year after the date of said discharge; and in cases in which the application is not filed during the said year, pensions granted to persons employed as aforesaid shall commence on the day of the filing of the application.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the fees of agents and attorneys, for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension, bounty, and other allowance, before the Pension Office under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, five dollars. In cases wherein additional testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, for each affidavit so required and executed and forwarded, (except the affidavits of surgeons, for which such agents and attorneys shall not be entitled to any fees), one dollar and fifty cents.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any agent or attorney who shall directly or indirectly demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty, or other allowance under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a percentage upon, or any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pension or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offense.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Pensions be and he is hereby empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make the biennial examinations of pensioners which are or may be required to be made by law, and to examine applicants for invalid pensions, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon to be appointed by him necessary; and the fees for each of such examinations, and the requisite certificate thereof, shall be one dollar and fifty cents, which fees shall be paid to the surgeon by the person examined, for which he shall take a receipt, and forward the same to the Pension Office; and upon the allowance of the claim of the person examined, the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish to such person an order on the pension agent of his State for the amount of the surgeon's fees.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Pensions, on application made to him in person or by letter by any claimants or applicants for pension, bounty, or other allowance required by law to be adjusted and paid by the Pension Office, shall furnish such claimants, free of all expense or charge to them, all such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim; and in case such claim is prosecuted by an agent or attorney of such claimant or applicant, on the issue of a certificate of pension or the granting of a bounty or allowance, the Commissioner of Pensions shall forthwith notify the applicant or claimant that such certificate has been issued or allowance made, and the amount thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the pilots, engineers, sailors and crews upon the gunboats and war vessels of the United States, who have not been regularly mustered into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the same bounty allowed to persons of corresponding rank in the naval service, provided they continue in service to the close of the present war; and all persons serving as aforesaid, who have been or may be wounded or incapacitated for service, shall be entitled to receive for such disability the pension allowed by the provisions of this act, to those of like rank, and each and every such person shall receive pay according to corresponding rank in the naval service: *Provided*, That no person receiving pension or bounty under the provisions of this act shall receive either pension or bounty for any other service in the present war.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the widows and heirs of all persons described in the last preceding section who have been or may be employed as aforesaid, or who have been or may be killed in battle, or of those who have died or shall die of wounds received while so employed, shall be paid the bounty and pension allowed by the provisions of this act, according to rank, as provided in the last preceding section.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a special agent for the Pension Office, to assist in the detection of frauds against the pension laws, to cause persons committing such frauds to be prosecuted, and to discharge such other duties as said Secretary may require him to perform; which said agent shall receive for his services an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and his actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties shall be paid by the Government.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved July 14, 1862.]

DEAD LETTER STATISTICS.

An act of Congress approved January 21, 1862, authorized the Post-Master General to return all dead letters, "except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained," and to "employ for that purpose not exceeding twenty-five additional clerks, at an average salary of \$800 per annum; provided that he is satisfied that the receipts for dead letter postage will amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation of the said clerks."

Under the provisions of this act the whole number of dead letters not containing valuable enclosures sent out within six months ending August 1st, was 476,703.

Of these—
There were returned because not called for 42,445
Because refused 9,636
Because written "moved away" 2,830
Because not known or found 10,634
Because "gone to war" 309
Because absent 249
And for various other causes 863

Making whole number returned 76,998

Leaving number actually delivered 399,705

The whole amount of postage received on these letters at six cents each \$23,982.30

Deduct expense incurred in sending them out 10,000.00

And there remains a gross revenue to the Department of \$13,982.30

Out of this sum postmasters will receive in commissions, 11,991.15

Equal to fifty per cent. of the dead letter postage collected, which leaves a net profit to the Department for six months of \$1,991.15

Being at the rate of nearly \$4,000 per annum.

In addition to the above the following letters and packages were sent out to the writers or owners during the same period, viz:

41,151 letters held for postage.

5,709 letters containing money to the value of \$23,665.54.

4,418 letters containing negotiable and other valuable papers.

4,100 packages of jewelry and of daguerreotypes.

56,378

Which added to 476,703 ordinary dead letters, make the entire number sent out for delivery to writers and owners during one half year 532,081.

It was stated in the last annual report of the Postmaster General that "about 2,500,000 dead letters are annually received," and it was estimated that, excluding letters without the signature or address of the writer, and those containing circulars and manifestly worthless matter, 1,500,000, or three-fifths, could be returned to the post office of the writer. It appears, however, that during six months past, out of 1,200,000 dead letters received at the Department, but 532,081, being less than one-half, were susceptible of such return. The large number of letters written by persons in the military service of the United States, whose locality could not be ascertained, contributed very considerably to this result, but the proportion of ordinary dead letters which cannot or should not be restored to the writers is found to be much greater than was anticipated before making the experiment.

The foregoing is an official statement, and will be found to differ in some respects from a similar statement published in the newspapers of yesterday's date.—National Intelligencer, Aug. 15th.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

KENTUCKY.

Post Office Department, Washington, July 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, September 30, 1862, for conveying the mails of the United States in Kentucky, from November 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified. (Being, with some exceptions, routes established by acts of Congress approved June 2 and July 14, 1862.)

Decisions announced by October 7, 1862.

9696 From Bryansville to Harrodsburg, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bryansville Saturday at 8 a. m.

Arrive at Harrodsburg by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg Saturday at 1 p. m.

Arrive at Bryansville by 5 p. m.

Bids for more frequent service invited.

9697 From Greensburg, by James Whitlock's, on Greasy Creek, to Edmon-ton, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greensburg Thursday at 3 p. m.

Arrive at Edmon-ton by 5 p. m.

Leave Edmon-ton Friday at 8 a. m.

Arrive at Greensburg by 5 p. m.

9698 From Lancaster to Buck Eye, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lancaster Saturday at 3 p. m.

Arrive at Buck Eye by 6 p. m.

Leave Buck Eye Saturday at 12 m.

Arrive at Lancaster by 2 p. m.

9699 From Mount Pleasant to Crank's Creek and back, once a week.

Bidders will state the distance and give the schedule by which they propose to perform service.

9700 From Winchester, by Boonsboro and Fox-ton, to Richmond, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Winchester Thursday at 7 a. m.

Arrive at Richmond by 12 m.

Leave Richmond Thursday at 1 p. m.

Arrive at Winchester by 7 p. m.

Bids for more frequent service invited.

For forms of proposal guarantee and certificate, and instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contracts, see advertisement of July 31st, 1862, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices on the routes.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

May 13, '62-w&t-w&t

An Important Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 8, 1862.

Order to Prevent Evasion of Military Duty and for Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

First. By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further order no citizen shall be allowed to draft into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all marshals, deputy marshals, and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States, on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major I. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington city, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

Second. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars, as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all prisoners so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Another Important Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 8, 1862.

ORDERED.—First. That all United States Marshals and Superintendents and Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second. That immediate report be made to Major I. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 8, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with no passports will be issued from this Department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Publishers of the laws of the United States will give the above three insertions.

EGYPTIAN EXTRA-VAGANCE.—Dr. Thos. W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, has just returned from a professional visit to the Viceroy of Egypt, on board his yacht at Woolwich. The doctor describes his highness as a magnificently wealthy and a liberal and amiable prince. Among his table service are plates worth \$3,000 each; a gold pitcher, set with diamonds, worth at least \$500,000; and the Viceroy's tooth-brush alone, set richly with precious stones, is worth at least \$40,000; and the stand upon which it rests half that sum.

Selling off at Reduced Prices!

OWING to the troubled condition of the country, and my desire to get my whole stock, consisting of about

\$20,000 Worth of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

To my customers and others wishing to purchase goods, I would say that my Goods were nearly all bought before the immense rise in Goods that has occurred in the last few weeks, and that they will be able to buy my Goods now much cheaper than they can supply themselves late in the season. An early call is solicited.

J. H. SHROPSHIRE, Lexington, Ky., Aug. 13, 1862-1w-cl. Obs.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S

English, Classical and Mathematical High School,

WILL begin at his residence in South Frankfort, September 15th, 1862, and will continue, D. V. forty weeks.

Terms for day pupils, \$20 for twenty weeks, if paid in advance; if not \$25.

For boarders, paid in advance, \$90 for twenty weeks; if not in advance \$100—this includes all charges for board, lodging, light, fuel, washing and tuition.

The same care to secure a sound physical and moral, as well as mental development, will be given, as has been exercised heretofore. No young man of confirmed immoral habits will be retained in the school.

Mr. Charles Haydon, Teacher of Penmanship.

For further particulars, address

Aug. 15-1m. Rev. J. H. WATERMAN, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

Corner of Main and Ann Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS old stand has just been rebuilt and finished up in a superb style, and will be opened for public accommodation this morning by the undersigned.

Members of the Legislature will find a good and pleasant location by giving me a call. I promise as good a table as can be furnished in the city; also, refreshments of every kind at the Bar.

N. B. Country people visiting the city will be furnished meals at 25 cents each.

Aug. 13, 1862-3t.

Yeoman copy three times.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

We find in the Memphis Bulletin a detailed account of the assault upon Baton Rouge, written by *St. De Kay*, formerly editor of the Louisville Courier. Breckinridge and his men did great exploits, driving the Federals before them like chaff before the wind, but after winning the victory Breckinridge called off his troops, and they fell back out of harm's way. The Arkansas was attacked by the gunboats, and deserted and blown up. This, according to the writer, was the cause of the failure at last.

It does not appear, however, that our troops were worsted at all. The writer describes their falling back, but admits that they did terrible execution as they fell back, and at last occupied a position from which the Federals retreated. The result is, that after a hard fight, and nothing accomplished, Breckinridge retreated to a safer place, and there is no prospect that he will renew the attack. The loss in killed and wounded, on the Confederate side, the writer says, will not reach three hundred.

The casualties suffered were numerous, and Hardin Helm was badly hurt, by his horse falling and crushing his leg. Capt. A. Todd, (Mrs. Lincoln's half-brother,) was killed. Capt. W. S. Roberts, dangerously wounded. Capt. Hughes, of the 22d Mississippi, was killed. Col. A. P. Thompson, of Paducah, was dangerously wounded in the neck. Col. Preston was not there; he is sick with typhoid fever near Clinton, Miss. Col. Theo. H. Hunt received a serious shot in the left hip. Crips Wickliffe was there, but was not hurt. Gen. Chas. Clarke had his hip badly shattered by a ball, and he and his aid, Capt. Yerger, were made prisoners.

St. De Kay tells us that the Federals destroyed a vast amount of provisions and clothing, although he says a few days before Breckinridge had addressed his brave and "ragged" Kentuckians. He does not tell us why they did not appropriate the clothing to their own use. This desperate effort to put the best face on the matter, only shows that Breckinridge & Co., were badly whipped.

The legislature is chiefly required to attend to military affairs; but it is worthy of consideration, whether that body had not better attend also to the indispensable business of the present legislature, before adjourning, and dispense with an adjourned session. The State is not yet apportioned for members of Congress, to be elected next August. There is still some unfinished business in relation to the State Prison. It will require but little time to attend to these matters; and some other legislation could as well be attended to as not, whilst the committee on Military Affairs are preparing their business.

The members of the legislature are as well informed now, and as well able now, to dispose of important or unimportant matters that need be done, as they will be in November.

The way to convert rebels into Union men is to raise and put into the field an overwhelming force. As long as they are able to dispute the progress of our armies, we need not expect them to entertain the question of a reconstruction of the Union. As long as our forces are only about equal to the enemy's, we are forced into the exasperating measures which provoke, rather than convince, and prolong the controversy at the cost of more treasure and more blood. What we want is plenty of military force; plenty of men; we then want diligent, active officers, who will be always where they are wanted.

Our people and government understand the necessity of the case now, and there will be no excuse for half-way measures, that invite resistance and defiance.

Some of the Republican papers begin to protest loudly against these arrests. They begin to fear that some of the faithful will get into Fort Warren, or some other close quarters. The Abolitionists can't long escape, with any show of consistency on the part of the administration. Gross partiality has exempted them so far—a partiality that the moral sense of the country will not tolerate. Let's have the arrests till they reach the Northern rebels.

Wonder what Stephens, Vice President of the land of Dixie, thinks of what he used to say for the Union, and against secession? Has not bitter experience shown him that he was right then and that he is wrong now? Perhaps the secessionist temper has perverted his vision, so that he now believes that crime is virtue, and misery, happiness.

We are constantly informed that the South will persevere; that there is no Union sentiment in that region. We invite them to persevere by sending against them armies, less men than they have. They have hardly an excuse to quit. There is no Union sentiment there, for it is not protected. It costs a man his life or liberty to make any demonstration of loyalty to the government of his fathers.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.
Prayer by the Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian church.
The journal of yesterday was read.

MOTION.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to amend the journal so as to make it read "Chairman of the Senate," instead of "Speaker of the Senate."

Mr. GOODLOE moved to amend the amendment by inserting the following:
"The Senate, in compliance with the foregoing resolutions, repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and witnessed the administration of the oath of office to Jas. F. Robinson as acting Governor of this Commonwealth, and then returned to the Senate chamber."

The Secretary then announced that by reason of the absence of the Speaker of the Senate, there was no presiding officer of the body, whereupon Mr. M. P. MARSHALL nominated the Hon. JOHN F. FISK to preside over the Senate during the absence of the Speaker. No other nomination having been made, the vote was taken, and resulted as follows, viz:

Those who voted for Mr. FISK were:
Messrs. Baker, Bruner, Bryant, Bush, Euter, Cockrill, Denny, Field, Gillis, Genn, Graves, Grier, Grover, Irwin, Jenkins, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Miller, Prall, Rhee, Spalding, Speed, Wright—20.

Mr. FISK having received all the votes cast was declared duly chosen presiding officer of the Senate during the absence of the Speaker, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Mr. WHITAKER accepted the amendment offered by Mr. GOODLOE.

The amendment gave rise to an interesting debate, in which Messrs. WHITAKER, READ, M. P. MARSHALL, SPEED, GOODLOE and GLENN took part.

Mr. GLENN moved to refer the whole subject to the committee on the Judiciary: adopted.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

was received by Mr. TATE, Assistant Secretary of State, which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 19, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I nominate for your advice and consent, John W. Finner, as Adjutant-General of this Commonwealth; also White W. Forman, as a Notary Public for Bourbon county; and John A. Gardner as Police Judge of the town of Woodsonville, Hart county.

Said nominations were advised and consented to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A. H. R. bill appropriating money as a secret service fund, [Appropriates \$50,000, as a secret service fund, to be used by the Governor at his discretion, in aid of the public service.] referred to the committee on Finance, with instructions to report the same to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Tate, Assistant Secretary of State, nominating D. C. WICKLIFFE, for the office of Secretary of State, which nomination was advised and consented to.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. GILLIS from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the application of W. W. GARDNER to be admitted to a seat upon this floor, in place of BEN. P. CISELL, resigned, made a report against said Gardner taking the seat, upon the ground that the election had not been legally held.

Mr. McHENRY moved to re-commit the report: rejected, and report concurred in.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Leave was given to bring in the following bill, which was appropriately referred, viz: Mr. RHEA—To amend the law in relation to the sale of infant married women's estate.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. WHITAKER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish this Senate with a report of the arms, munitions of war, and military equipments belonging to the State; where they are; what condition they are in; what is necessary to put them in good order; and what additional arms, munitions of war, or military equipments, if any, are necessary to arm the State properly to repel invasion and suppress rebellion, if it be not incompatible with the public welfare to give the information.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

The Speaker appointed Mr. LISENBY as a member of the Military committee.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from J. B. Temple, President of the Military Board, in response to a resolution of this House asking for information in relation to the number of volunteers and enrolled militia: ordered to be printed, and referred to the Military committee.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. OWINGS offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to provide means for the support of the families of Kentucky volunteers—that said bill be reported as soon as possible.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. J. B. COCHRAN, WOLFE, HUSTON, Mr. SPEAKER, (Buckner,) and B. R. YOUNG, which were appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BOTTS—Judiciary—Asked to be discharged from the consideration of a petition: discharged.

Mr. BELL—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of James G. Eden: passed.

Mr. RICKETTS—Judiciary—A bill in relation to the police judge, trustees and town marshal of Greenville: passed.

Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend section 5, article 7, chapter 93, Revised Statutes: passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Military committee, viz:

Resolved, News has been received here of the capture of some eighty recruits making their way from Breckinridge, Meade and Hardin counties, to the Southern army, by thirty-five of the Grayson and Edmondson Home Guards—therefore, it is

Resolved by the General Assembly, That this brilliant exploit entitles these Guards to the thanks of the Commonwealth, which are thus paid by her Representatives here assembled.

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Jas. B. Lynde, Assistant Clerk, at Mrs. Welch's.
J. L. Smedley, Sergeant-at-Arms, at Dr. J. S. Price's.
Jno. A. Crittenden, door-keeper, at home.

SENATE.

Mr. BURNAM—Education—A bill for the benefit of School District No. 14, in Washington county: passed.
Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A bill to provide for drafting a military force whenever the same may be required.
Mr. UNDERWOOD also offered amendments to the said bill.
The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.
Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend act to amend chap. 52 Revised Statutes, title "Inspections."
Mr. VANWINKLE—Code of Practice—A bill to change the voting place in District No. 3, in Wayne county.
Mr. CLEVELAND moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed: negatived.
The bill was then passed.
Mr. VANWINKLE—Code of Practice—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Mullens, sheriff of Wayne county: referred to the committee on Ways and Means.
Mr. J. B. COCHRAN—Corporations—A bill to amend the charter of the United Irish Association of Mayville: [name changed to St. Patrick's Society] passed.
Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Mayville, Orangeburg and Mt. Carmel Turnpike Road Company: passed.
SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.
Mr. CLEVELAND moved to dispense with the special orders, to take up the Senate resolution and substitute offered by Mr. ALLEN, in relation to the business of the session.
The yeas and nays were called and stood yeas, 36; nays, 38; and the motion was rejected.
FIRST SPECIAL ORDER.
A bill to change voting place in District No. 2, in Meade county, was then taken up and passed.
SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.
Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill to provide for a secret service fund, to be used at the discretion of the Governor; with a substitute for the bill; [\$50,000 appropriated]: rejected.
Mr. TURNER offered an amendment to the substitute: rejected.
Mr. R. J. BROWN moved that \$50,000 be stricken out and \$30,000 inserted: rejected.
The substitute was then adopted; and the bill as amended was passed by yeas, 67; nays, 7.
EXPULSION OF VINCENT ASH.
Mr. SPARKS, from the select committee in the case of Vincent Ash, the member of this house from Anderson county, charged with having joined J. H. Morgan's rebel band, reported that the evidence was conclusive that said Ash went off with Morgan's band; [the evidence taken was filed].
The committee offered a resolution that Vincent Ash be "expelled" from this House, and his seat be declared vacant.
Mr. BURNS moved that the word "expelled" be stricken out of the resolution: negatived.
The resolution was then adopted by yeas, 73; nays—BURNS, GARRIOTT and JOHNSON, 3.
A resolution to pay the witnesses in the case of V. Ash, \$2.50 each for expenses was then adopted.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Senate resolution in relation to the business of this session, and the substitute of Mr. ALLEN offered on yesterday, were taken up.
The substitute was rejected.
The Senate resolution was then adopted by yeas, 40; nays, 35.
JOINT RESOLUTION.
Mr. BARNES offered a joint resolution to ask the President to extend the time to the 20th of September, for Col. Jas. Sudduth's 36th Regiment Volunteer Infantry to be organized.
Amended by adding Col. Wm. Hallway's Regiment, and also the 32d Regiment, and the resolution as amended was adopted.
And then the House adjourned.
[We omitted in our report of yesterday to state that Mr. BEEMAN presented the petition and resolutions of the general council of the City of Louisville, asking that an appropriation be made for the support of the families of Kentucky volunteers, which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means—REP.]
GOT HOLD OF THE WRONG MEN.—Mr. Theodore Vonhoene, member of the Covington city council, and his business partner, Mr. John Hasemeier, were arrested by a couple of soldiers belonging to Capt. Culbertson's company, a few evenings ago, and carried to the Provost Marshal's office. Mr. Hunt, who was temporarily in charge of the office during the absence of Marshal Foley, was greatly astonished to see the parties under arrest, and demanded the soldiers to show upon whose authority they were acting. They replied that Capt. Culbertson had directed them to arrest Messrs. Vonhoene and Hasemeier, on the charge of disloyalty. Verbal orders are always holding good in military affairs: the parties were released from custody. It was subsequently ascertained that Capt. Culbertson had given no order for the arrest of the parties. The joke is a good one on the gentlemen, and they seem to enjoy it hugely, with their friends.

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The yeas and nays were called and stood yeas, 36; nays, 38; and the motion was rejected.
FIRST SPECIAL ORDER.
A bill to change voting place in District No. 2, in Meade county, was then taken up and passed.
SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.
Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill to provide for a secret service fund, to be used at the discretion of the Governor; with a substitute for the bill; [\$50,000 appropriated]: rejected.
Mr. TURNER offered an amendment to the substitute: rejected.
Mr. R. J. BROWN moved that \$50,000 be stricken out and \$30,000 inserted: rejected.
The substitute was then adopted; and the bill as amended was passed by yeas, 67; nays, 7.
EXPULSION OF VINCENT ASH.
Mr. SPARKS, from the select committee in the case of Vincent Ash, the member of this house from Anderson county, charged with having joined J. H. Morgan's rebel band, reported that the evidence was conclusive that said Ash went off with Morgan's band; [the evidence taken was filed].
The committee offered a resolution that Vincent Ash be "expelled" from this House, and his seat be declared vacant.
Mr. BURNS moved that the word "expelled" be stricken out of the resolution: negatived.
The resolution was then adopted by yeas, 73; nays—BURNS, GARRIOTT and JOHNSON, 3.
A resolution to pay the witnesses in the case of V. Ash, \$2.50 each for expenses was then adopted.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Senate resolution in relation to the business of this session, and the substitute of Mr. ALLEN offered on yesterday, were taken up.
The substitute was rejected.
The Senate resolution was then adopted by yeas, 40; nays, 35.
JOINT RESOLUTION.
Mr. BARNES offered a joint resolution to ask the President to extend the time to the 20th of September, for Col. Jas. Sudduth's 36th Regiment Volunteer Infantry to be organized.
Amended by adding Col. Wm. Hallway's Regiment, and also the 32d Regiment, and the resolution as amended was adopted.
And then the House adjourned.
[We omitted in our report of yesterday to state that Mr. BEEMAN presented the petition and resolutions of the general council of the City of Louisville, asking that an appropriation be made for the support of the families of Kentucky volunteers, which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means—REP.]
GOT HOLD OF THE WRONG MEN.—Mr. Theodore Vonhoene, member of the Covington city council, and his business partner, Mr. John Hasemeier, were arrested by a couple of soldiers belonging to Capt. Culbertson's company, a few evenings ago, and carried to the Provost Marshal's office. Mr. Hunt, who was temporarily in charge of the office during the absence of Marshal Foley, was greatly astonished to see the parties under arrest, and demanded the soldiers to show upon whose authority they were acting. They replied that Capt. Culbertson had directed them to arrest Messrs. Vonhoene and Hasemeier, on the charge of disloyalty. Verbal orders are always holding good in military affairs: the parties were released from custody. It was subsequently ascertained that Capt. Culbertson had given no order for the arrest of the parties. The joke is a good one on the gentlemen, and they seem to enjoy it hugely, with their friends.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

REPRESENTATIVES.

R. A. Buckner (Speaker) No. 33, Capital Hotel.
Allen, Alfred.....No. 20, Capital Hotel.
Jas. W. Anderson.....No. 10, Garrard's.
E. C. Anderson.....J. C. Garrard's.
B. C. Bacheller.....J. C. Garrard's.
Jonathan R. Bailey.....J. C. Garrard's.
Joshua Barnes.....No. 32, Capital Hotel.
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